

ISSUES DEFINED.

Continued from Second Page.

We have. In this connection it will be in order, I think, to define my position somewhat. I do not claim to know very much about farming, although I was raised in Mt. Pleasant township, in Jefferson county, where my father owned some land, but my boyish farming experience was not very extensive.

My occupation has long been that of a manufacturer, and while I am glad to believe that I have the confidence of both manufacturers and their workmen, as also of the miners throughout this district, that I will fairly and adequately represent each of their interests, yet this experience seems but to increase my own keen desire to be fully understood by every other material interest in the district.

I therefore wish to be particularly to say that there will be no better friend of the wool-grower and other agricultural interests in Congress than I shall be if elected. This I can say upon principle and without prejudice to other interests, because I am a firm believer in the harmonious and equitable application of the principles of a protective tariff to each and every interest, and to the full extent that may be necessary to safeguard each against unfair competition, and for such length of time as may be necessary. And I go further and say that it is my belief that the business of the farmer, and particularly of the wool-grower will need tariff protection more steadily and for a longer time than any other interest. Every manufacturing industry has a chance to emancipate itself in time from the necessity of a tariff, but the farmer cannot. Did you ever think of that? The reasons for it are entirely sound. One of the most forceful and convincing arguments for the tariff policy is that it so develops the process protected that it grows in due time from an infant to man's estate, and can then protect itself. In the natural course every article manufactured tends to diminish in cost. Occasionally this is assisted by a reduction in raw material, or in wages, but it is brought about in the vast majority of cases by the lessons in wisdom born of experience; by a continuous expansion of the volume of business, and by the greater effectiveness and skill developed by improvements devised by the keen eye and cunning brain of that progressive spirit of mechanical genius which must preside over every successful factory.

As an illustration, let me say that since our firm began business at Steubenville twenty-five years ago, the prices of all the goods we manufacture have declined fully 50 per cent, and yet there has been no reduction whatever made in wages. It is therefore very plain that a protective tariff, by nearly so necessary to now as when we began business, and presently we may not need it at all, but we gratefully remember that by its help we built up our establishment and reached our present degree of independence; that the public at home got the benefit of our success in greatly reduced prices; that we already have a large export trade, and are in regular business touch with thirty-four separate and distinct states and nations scattered all over the earth.

So it has also been in many other manufacturing industries, and a multitude more, thanks to the beneficent and steadfast policy of the Republican party, are pressing eagerly forward upon the same pathway to that shining goal, not many decades away, when the American nation shall be crowned as the commercial king of the world.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

To the few upon whom falls the arduous but poorly understood and even at times belittled work of managing those enterprises, favorable and helpful conditions are much. And if so, how much more important that they should be right when the thousands upon thousands of other necessary toilers are concerned. No greater blessing can come to any community than an industry able to employ at good wages a large body of workingmen. Let me say here that nothing in my experience has been so satisfactory as the spontaneous, enthusiastic and unselfish support which labor has always given me. I have not sought it by demagogic practices, nor by things done for effect, for these things do not long deceive the workman, but I have it as the result of their own judgment upon the consistent practice of a lifetime. Perhaps one reason for this is that I have ever been a friend to labor unions. I do not hesitate to say here that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer. The position of labor unions is, I think, misunderstood by many. They are not agitators, nor opposed to the present social order. They ask only justice and their prime object is self-defense, and not attack. Tyranny or acts of lawlessness on the part of labor unions are, of course, not in any wise different from such acts on the part of employers or anybody else, and I never have, and never shall undertake to sustain them in such things, but I will say that I do not believe they are more likely to overstep the mark in this respect than that I believe in the principle which underlies them, and that when they are rightly conducted, and their powers not abused, they are a great benefit both to the workmen and to the employer.

The Wool Grower.

This is all very well, but how is it with the wool-grower? How can he free himself from the competition of the foreign herds when climate and soil and a minimum of labor all promote such an amazing low cost there? How can the Sixteenth district of Ohio meet the difficulty? Is not nature and her inflexible laws of physical growth here chiefly concerned? Must not the lamb be fed and be cared for in the normal way? Must it not go the regular track in developing from a lamb to a sheep? And will you tell me by what possible mathematical process a two-year-old sheep can have become a two-year-old ewe by the lapse of two years, without all its attendant expenses? No improvement in machinery can rush the growth of wool upon the sheep's back, or double its quantity. Consequently, it seems to me that in no other instance is a greater wrong done than in tinkering the wool tariff, and thus causing fluctuations and a fall in prices which cannot be met, because nature bars the way, and leaving no resource to the farmer but the ruinous slaughter of the flocks.

If I can assist in any way to find out at any time the proper sustaining figures of those items of the tariff schedule vital to the wool-grower, and then to establish them immovably there, I shall be rejoiced to do so. This justice to the farmer is not only right, but it is a business advantage to all of us.

But the interests of the manufacturers and their workmen and of the miners are also of commanding importance in this district and the promotion of their welfare is no less a subject requiring most vigilant attention. Numerous, varied, and extensive as are those busy mills and factories that line the entire eastern front of this district, yet I believe they are but a mere hand to what even the earlier years of the coming century will show, and that ultimately and rapidly this upper Ohio valley will become one of the very few commanding industrial centers of the earth.

masses as its most enduring foundation.

Fame may not have them upon its roll-call, but they play a very essential part in the world's progress. A recent writer very prettily says of wage-workers:

I hail the souls of mute singers—The forgotten and voiceless throng—That thrills the earth With priceless music—The song Of labor's unworried song!

They are knights of faith and of patience, True kings of the sea and of soil! Of war and story By the chivalry of toil!

An Improved River.

There is also a topic of very special interest to the Sixteenth district mentioned in the resolutions of the district convention, which I will take this opportunity to bring freshly to your attention as one of very great moment in promoting the future growth and greatness of the Ohio valley and the rapid attainment of that proud position of superiority to which she is destined, and that is the subject of the extension and completion of the slack-water navigation of the upper Ohio.

As an object lesson, if any were needed, and as an incentive to hurry the good work along it is only necessary to have in mind the Davis Island dam, which provides such a very valuable harbor for Pittsburgh and vicinity, but the enormous benefits of the proposed work in making navigation of the Ohio possible all the year around are undisputed, and it is only a question of getting sufficient force behind the proposition to put it in the way of going through, and everything possible to secure early and adequate further action should be preserved for the should be done by Washington City and also by vigorous agitation on the part of the people here in this district.

In this connection I desire to say that the work of Congressman Dovenor in our neighbor district in West Virginia, is much appreciated on this side of the river and I shall be very glad to cooperate with him to the fullest extent the further efforts to secure this blessing to the commerce of our river which has pushed so energetically and skillfully.

I wish also to briefly refer to another subject of vital moment that should come to the front and earnestly engage the attention of the people of this valley. The Ohio river should cease to be used as a vast sewer and its waters should be preserved for the domestic use of the dwellers upon its borders and be protected from pollution. Even slight contamination of drinking water with filth and with disease germs is a loathsome subject of contemplation, but as we have even now great cities above us that are growing greater, all pouring their sewage into the river, and as our valley, already thickly settled, is rapidly increasing in population, the evil is clearly assuming gigantic proportions. The idea of the compulsory sewage consumption involved is as revolting a subject as can well be imagined, and as it surely involves the health and the lives of our people it is a question of supreme importance and a remedy must be found. In my opinion, the only way to secure a great expenditure to enforce the adoption of some modern and scientific method of sewage disposition, but it should be done and the demand cannot be made for it too soon or too loudly.

Turning now for a few moments to some more general political considerations, I desire to say that it seems to me the issue before the people this fall is very compact and simple. The consequence of a decision one way or the other are indeed very momentous, but there is no confusion or complication about the question.

It is boiled right down and you have it in a nut-shell.

Do you wish a change in the administration of your state and national affairs merely for the sake of a change?

Why a Change?

The Republican party is in charge as your agent in Ohio and the nation. Do you wish to turn it out and put the Democrats in merely to see what will happen? Is it only a matter of curiosity? What other reason is there for a change? There are positively no state issues before you. Mr. McLean in a very vague way has suggested that there are some such issues, but where are they? What is wrong in state affairs? Absolutely nothing.

The Administration of Governor Bushnell has not been attacked and it cannot be successfully attacked, and you will note that their Zanesville platform is absolutely silent upon the subject. The truth is that the bearings of the election this fall are wholly national, and even here what are the issues? There are certainly no state issues up. Some new and interesting questions are coming that will grow in time, but they are far from ripe yet, and certainly not ready for decision this fall, and as to the old issues, have they not already gone to judgment, and as to these do you wish to rip up the decision of the people already made?

Which particular exploded error in the long and unbroken line of blunders of the Democratic party for the past forty years do you prefer to try to galvanize into life, and I appeal even to fair-minded Democrats, great numbers of whom I fully expect to vote with us this fall, to say upon which of all these old questions, if put before their party to-day, they would consent that it should take the same position it did at the time they were originally up. Each and every one are now admitted by all to have been glaring errors. What can you think of a party which in all that time has been always wrong? On every single issue that they have made they have finally gone down in emphatic defeat before the people. Should not the very name be a danger signal warning all to keep off?

What then about the Democratic party should attract your support in these closing years of the nineteenth century when looking backward over records is in order? The only Democratic opportunity has been when the people got into a bad humor over some workingman's mistakes, but we haven't made any lately. Is there not already sufficient proof of this in the embarrassment shown by the Democrats in finding and agreeing upon an issue this fall. In their sore distress they reaffirm that discredited bundle of incendiary doctrine known as the Chicago platform, including the buried bubble of 16 to 1, but their need to get away from their record to something new is really desperate. Even that great Democratic king-maker, William C. Whitney, confesses that in a recent inspired interview at his home on the Hudson. He was talking of the great Democratic yearning for Admiral Dewey as a Democratic candidate for President, and he used these significant words: "With Dewey we would begin a new chapter. The new issues would wipe out the old ones. He would close all old political accounts and start us out on the new territory, beginning March 4, 1900, with a clean slate." True indeed! And how eloquent of the situation is this yearning cry for a clean slate with all old issues wiped off!

And if this great Democratic high-prist feels this way, what is there to attract the people to the support of their cause in Ohio this fall, and why, I ask in all candor, should even the Democrats themselves have any heart in the efforts of John R. McLean to defeat Judge Nash for governor?

You will look in vain for any satisfactory statement of Democratic principles either in platform or upon the stump. The platform is mostly a mass of platitudes and is merely as the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal, and as to the one definite declaration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, even Mr. McLean has failed to endorse it by utterly ignoring the subject in what he has to say. And referring to his opening speech at Hamilton, have you read it, and did you notice his

summing up at the close of it giving the gist of the Democratic position?

This is what he said: "I think our position can be embodied in a few words. We stand for the right, we stand for liberty, we stand for the laws; love of country before all." Now what a precious bit of chaff this is! How typical of the dust-throwing campaign he is running. Who, in all the land, we might ask, is not for "the right"? Who is not "for liberty"? Who is not "for the laws"? And where is the miscreant who opposes McLean on the "love of country before all" issue? No, Whitney is right. The present writing on the Democratic slate isn't good for anything. It must be cleaned off and new issues found; but they haven't found them yet. They are merely in the insinuating stage where their rolling eyes indicate a horror at something too deep for them to accurately describe. Hence the correctness of my assertion that the only question up this fall is, do you want a change for change's sake?

Party of Obstruction.

Of course the Democratic party can always be relied upon to oppose sound money and the protective tariff. These issues are old and the Democrats have been beaten decisively on both of them before the people, but who does not believe that if the people should agree to the blind change issue this fall that a fresh period of disastrous agitation will at once come in, and the cheap dollar and free trade be knocking again at our doors. This is shown in their effort to charge the responsibility of the "trust" evil upon the tariff without reason, and without offering an atom of proof.

Whatever other insanity comes and goes, hostility of the Democratic party to the principles of a protective tariff can be relied upon. Now I cannot believe that the people of the Sixteenth district are eager for a change to change over and take the Democratic side on the question of a protective tariff or honest money, and I think it is hardly worth while to argue the question. And to violate this what is there to induce you to believe that old, but very wise adage, that "well enough should be let alone."

You will find that they have set forth no new or positive doctrine, but are now as always, merely a negative party, and being out of office they are simply anti-everything that is in their hope of getting back into power. And then again, they are drifting rapidly into a campaign of mere recrimination of prominent Republican leaders, and the signs are that their chief stock in trade will soon be the same old fierce shrieking about rings and bosses, and over Mark Hanna as the great and terrible "bogie-man" in order to scare the timid Democratic children. This is always a sign of weakness and means that they are afraid that their principal cry of "rings and bosses" will not wash, and it is certainly a rich treat as a screaming farce to hear the Democratic out-cry about bosses and boogie, with John R. McLean as their candidate for governor.

You will further find thrown in some vague general phrases about trusts and imperialism. Their efforts to get some advantage out of a anti-trust cry has proved to be a flat failure. They seize upon it because at present its meaning is so vague that it is a favorite term for the demagogue to howl in your ears. You should be on your guard against this trick.

There is, first of all, a great necessity for an accurate and agreed definition of this term, so that we may know what is meant by it. There must be careful discrimination between the great legitimate industrial organizations needed in doing a world-wide business, and those gigantic and criminal conspiracies against the common welfare known as "trusts." To do this is the work of the cool-headed statesman, and not of the fiery-eyed and rash-tongued demagogue. Undoubtedly this coming evil is to be met, and the Republicans can be depended upon in this emergency; and that without any plunging around like the famous "bull in a china shop" with its attendant destruction. And it certainly is a monumental display of cheek for Mr. McLean and his party to pose as the only simple-pure anti-trust crowd, and to ask the people to defeat Judge Nash and put the Democrats in power in order to cure the trust disease which they cannot describe, and for which they have in hand no medicine to offer.

There is one thing I will venture to say in advance—that I believe a very large part of the evils expected to arise from the genuine conspiracy trusts will be met and entirely counteracted by that time-tried regulator, the spirit of competition. Why, it was only a few days ago that a great company was launched near Pittsburgh with ample capital, to compete with the American Steel and Wire Company, which company may or not may not be a harmful trust, but is at least a very powerful combination of capital. The incident shows that in the future, as in the past, millions will always be found ready to go up against millions, whenever a chance exists to share in a generous existing business profit.

Then again, the Democrats say—or rather some of them do, while others say the exact opposite, that they are anti-expansionists and anti-imperialists, and point a shaking finger at the Philippines. But what do they mean? Do they give you the least idea in the world what specific things they propose to do there, or what party act of ours they condemn? Do they propose to haul down our flag and sail away from Manila? If not, then do they propose by an ignominious peace to resign our authority over that astonished world that we have met our first defeat, and at the hands of just one of the wild tribes in one of the islands, the title to which success in war forced upon us? If not this, then what are they talking about? There exists to-day an insurrection in Luzon Island against our authority. By what right would any one assume the responsibility of putting down the rights or liberties of these people who will be in danger from the sons of men who consecrated our own land to liberty, or that a reproach is to be put upon two centuries of American history? And why should President McKinley, or the Republican party be abused for mere assumptions of possible wrong-doings in the second and third or subsequent steps of the policy to be worked out in the Philippines, when, in fact, the first step is not yet completed, and all else is in the future? And could anything on earth be more preposterous than to bring up these assumptions as a reason for turning Ohio over to the Democrats, and electing John R. McLean governor this fall. Some demagogic biharshities among them are merely firing wildly in the air, and their foolish frothing remind one of Shakespeare's "The Idiot" full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

No Philippine Problem.

I assert that there is no Philippine question now before the people. There can be no such issue until the Republican party has taken ground, and the Republicans have not and will not take a position on so serious a matter until the proper time. Our party has been and is ever ready and courageous in taking the lead. This is one of its special glories, but it will never take a position rashly or whimsically merely to accommodate a foe desperately in need of an issue. We will know the facts and feel the ground under our feet before we move, and no man at the present moment is wise enough to say with precision what will be the future policy of the Republicans in those sunny islands of the far east. The American people are as near a unit as they have ever been or ever will be on any question in favor of the work being done in the present emergency in the Philippines. Our flag and our authority must be and shall be, first of all, established there. That never surpassed and quite indescribable expression of the nation's homage recently given to our hero of heroic deeds, New York settled that beyond dispute. When, on that fateful May morning, of last year, Admiral Dewey dashed the Spanish fleet to fragments in Manila harbor, and vaulted at a single bound to immortal fame, he was either blind by the hand of fate, or he was guided by an overruling Providence, and which ever it was the United States thereby assumed responsibilities in the face of the world, and at the bar of its own conscience and self-respect which it cannot shrink. I prefer to believe that it was an act of an All-Wise Providence, and that we should meet with cheerful courage the solemn duties which have arisen, and must continue to arise as a consequence. Undoubtedly it involves a great coming question, but the Republican party has met and rightfully disposed of every other burning question in its career, and it will not evade this fresh call to duty, but it will act upon full information, and an enlightened judgment, as the pages of the problem unfold before us. And when no man disputes our supremacy over lands where our flag now floats by authority of a solemn treaty closing our righteous war with Spain, then, and not until then, will there be a real Philippine question. Republicans may at that time differ widely in their views at first, for some knotty problems will confront us, but who can glance back over the record of our grand old party without feeling the utmost confidence that we shall get together upon some well-considered proposition as to our Oriental possessions, and that we will satisfy the conscience and the brain of the American people.

Without any sort of doubt as it seems to me, this is a Republican year. And why not? Is it not a time when we can, if ever, turn to the people with confidence? It is surely glorious harvest time for the Republican sowing. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Is there in all the world a better rule than that? Our promises to the people, as also our prophecies, have been amply fulfilled, and our policy, as fully stated in the St. Louis platform, has been perfectly vindicated. One of the periodical times for accounting to the people is at hand, and in my judgment it is only necessary to freshen up the record in their minds by setting out our doings in array before them, and to pledge anew to the great cardinal principles of our party. Among these, chief above all, are a protective tariff and the honest gold standard. The one gives us business to do, and the other enables us to do it with certainty and confidence in dealing with all the world, and without these no business can flourish.

A Preposterous Position.

The defeat of the Republican party in Ohio this fall is to my mind a preposterous proposition. True, this is what is called an "off year," but when was there so little cause for dissatisfaction? When were the reasons so few and flimsy for bringing in an opposition party? They make only feeble attacks upon what we have done, but cry out loudly that we are going to do something bad about trusts or in the Philippines or somewhere. They say they smell it in the air, and that therefore you should run for your lives. Turn the problem as you will, I say it would be little short of insanity for the people to change pilots now. There are no state issues. The logic and the significance of this election are wholly national. William J. Bryan urged this point loudly as to Kentucky, in his principal speech there a few days ago, and again in Ohio, and it is true in Kentucky, then how much more so in Ohio, the home of the President. It must be plain to all that it would imperil both the tariff and the honest money standard. It would further mean an undeserved and dangerous blow to the McKinley administration, and the loyal heart of Ohio is surely not ready for that.

But you don't need to think or have a care for the fortunes of Judge Nash or of President McKinley, or even of the Republican party as a party, but just think of your own home and your own fireside, and call across the way to your neighbor, and ask how things are with him. Look around this district; look over this state and over all the states; and then let your eyes range out upon the billowy seas, already furrowed all over with ships loaded to their limits with American products. There never was such a universal push in business, even to the choking up of